15956 to 16128—Continued.

16125. Bromus variegatus, Vienna, 1902. (125)

16126. Bromos vestitus, Griesswald, 1903. (228)

16127. Bromus virens, Benary, 1902. (124)

16128. Bromus Willdenowii Kth., U. S. Dept. Agr., 1902. (195)

16129. Phaseolus max.

Mung bean.

From New Orleans, La. Received thru Mr. R. E. Blouin, assistant director, Louisiana Sugar Experiment Station, Audubon Park, November 8, 1905.

16130. PISUM ARVENSE.

Canada field pea

From Chicago, Ill. Received thru A. Dickinson & Co., November 8, 1905.

16131. Garcinia mangostana.

Mangosteen.

From Heneratgoda, Ceylon. Received thru J. P. William & Bros., November 10, 1905.

"For experiments in grafting on a more resistant stock." (Fairchild.)

16132. (Undetermined.)

Aroid.

From greenhouses of Public Buildings and Grounds, Washington, D. C. Received in June, 1904. Numbered November 10, 1905.

16133. Persea indica.

From Funchal, Madeira. Presented by Mr. J. B. Blandy. Received November 9, 1905.

"A species related to the avocado of commerce; for breeding purposes and as a stock." (Fairchild.)

16134. (Undetermined.)

"Catispa."

From Guadalajara, Mexico. Received thru Mr. A. W. Geist, November 10, 1905. "A quick-growing hardwood tree used for live posts for wire fences." (Geist.)

16135. Melilotus alba.

Sweet clover.

From Augusta, Ga. Received thru the N. L. Willet Drug Company, November 8, 1905.

16136. Medicago sativa.

Alfalfa.

From Billings, Mont. Received thru Mr. I. D. O'Donnell, October 31, 1905.

16137. Lathyrus silurus.

From Salonica, Turkey. Received thru Mr. J. Henry House, October 30, 1905.

"Extensively used as food for cattle. When burned like coffee it is said to make very good cereal coffee—better than barley." (House.)

16138. Medicago Lupulina. Black medick, or yellow trefoil.

From New York, N. Y. Received thru J. M. Thorburn & Co., October 30, 1905.

16139. Xanthosoma sp.

Yautia.

From Tepatitlan, Jalisco, Mexico. Received thru Mr. W. E. Safford, from Mr. C. V. Mead, October 31, 1905.

"This yautia apparently belongs to a type distinct from the West Indian forms; the petioles are purplish but the rhizome, tho of two seasons' growth, shows no indications of having produced tubers. This plant is prized by the natives, who sometimes call it "Papa de Colomo." The water in which the rhizomes are boiled should be changed several times." (Barrett.)